FIVE CENTS

The Suffragist

WEEKLY ORGAN OF THE
CONGRESSIONAL UNION FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE

JUNE 27, 1914

A Cartoon from England

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The Suffragist

Weekly Organ of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage

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Notes of the Week

Deputation to the President

THE deputation of clubwomen which under the leadership of Mrs. Harvey W. Wiley will wait upon President Wilson on July 30th, is rapidly growing in numbers. The conviction is deepening among clubwomen that the endorsement of Woman Suffrage by a convention representing over a million organized women is an event of great political importance, and cannot fail to impress the President with the necessity for prompt action upon Suffrage in Congress.

Missouri a Campaign State

ONE of the notable events of the week, in the Suffrage world, was the entrance of Missouri into the list of States where suffrage will be voted upon at a referendum this November. Mrs. Walter McNab Miller, president of the Missouri Suffrage Association, has announced that the requisite 23,000 signatures to the initiative petition for a Suffrage referendum have been secured. The petition will be filed on Thursday, June 25th, after we go to press.

An active campaign has been planned by the Suffragists, which will include cross-country hikes of 200 miles, to begin on Thursday, the day of the filing of the petition. Because of the interest which has attended the efforts to secure signers to the petition, Mrs. Miller believes that the amendment will pass and that Missouri will become a Suffrage State in November.

Report on the Safety of Young Girls

MR. GEORGE I. KNEELAND made an illuminating report on Monday, June 15, to the Federation of Women's Clubs meeting in convention at Chicago, on the dangers threatening young American girls. Mr. Kneeland is director of the Department of Investigation of the American Social Hygiene Association. His remarks were based on statistics gathered by his department, and on the reports of investigators. He found that a prolific source of supply of commercialized vice comes from girls between the ages of 15 to 18 years. The majority of these girls, Mr. Kneeland declared, comes from intelligent and prosperous homes. Some of the resolutions recommended by Mr. Kneeland and adopted by the convention were:

1. Furtherance of the Smith-Lever Bill in Congress establishing a bureau of home economics.
2. Increased appropriations for State and city Boards of Health.
3. University extension work for the prevention of disease.
4. The publication by Children's Bureaus of pamphlets for mothers on sex instruction for children.
5. State laws making mandatory the reporting of venereal diseases.
6. Passage of abatement and injunction laws for the suppression of immoral resorts.

Press reports do not state that Mr. Kneeland advocated giving women the political power to support these recommendations effectively. The great majority of the press reports of Mr. Kneeland's address omitted his far-reaching recommendations altogether.

Suffrage Movement in England

MISS SYLVIA PANKHURST won last week a significant victory for the English Suffrage movement. She forced from Mr. Asquith, after obstinate refusal, the promise to receive a woman suffrage deputation.

The week previous Miss Pankhurst addressed a letter to Mr. Asquith, urging him to receive a deputation of working women on the question of women's enfranchisement. The deputation had been peacefully organized; it was essentially popular in character. Every one of the members of the deputation had been nominated and elected at great rally meetings in Limehouse and Canningtown, crowded working districts of London. The actual terms of the demand that the deputation wished to make to the Prime Minister had also been moved and adopted by overwhelming majorities at these great meetings; and in each case the audiences were unanimous in their support of votes for women. This deputation Mr. Asquith declined, as usual, to receive. On June 10th, therefore, the deputation, numbering ten women, and accompanied by a crowd of thousands, waited upon the Premier at the House of Commons. Miss Pankhurst, who led the deputation, was arrested under the provisions of the Cat and Mouse Act. On her release from Holloway on June 19th, pale but determined after a prolonged hunger strike, she went directly to the House of Commons and declared she would continue her hunger-strike on the steps of the House of Commons, until the Prime Minister promised to receive her deputation of working women. Ten minutes later word came that Mr. Asquith had surrendered.

A very interesting change of front was at once observable in American press reports of this incident, which was narrated with all respect, without any of the usual references to "furies" or "wild women." Signs of approaching victory make a marvelous difference in the journalistic point of view.

Answer of the Prime Minister

ON Saturday, June 20, Mr. Asquith and th deputation came together. The Premier's stat ment was evasive. He welcomed the deput tion as members of a non-militant organizatio —though Miss Pankhurst's society is frankly mi itant. He argued that if every woman ove twenty years possessed the vote, they would sti find legislative problems extremely difficult solution. This was apparently advanced as a argument against enfranchising women. M Asquith conceded that if the franchise wer granted to women it should be on the sam terms as to men. He made, however, no pron ise to further a franchise bill of this or an other character.

The Premier explained further that while had become necessary to suppress the destru tive violence of the militant Suffragists, the Gov ernment had no desire to interfere with fre speech or the proper organization of opinion. I closing, Mr. Asquith promised to present to M McKenna, the Home Secretary, the request the deputation for the unconditional release Miss Sylvia Pankhurst.

While this answer was entirely unsatisfactor it nevertheless seems to indicate the beginnin of a more conciliating attitude on the part of th British Government. Another evidence of milder policy was the order given to the Londo police on Friday, June 19, to turn over the hea quarters of the Women's Social and Politica Union, on Kingsway, to the militants, who wer back to their headquarters and took possession the rooms.

Suffrage in Ireland

MR. REDMOND persists in his refusal to re ceive a deputation of Irish women on th question of including women in the Hom Rule Amending Act. Mr. Redmond consider woman suffrage a matter which should be left t the Irish people to decide for themselve "Votes for Women" comments: "By a curiou failure in logic, he professes to believe that thi will be achieved by first deciding that wome shall not have the vote for the Irish Parliamen and then leaving it to that Parliament, electe solely by men, to settle whether they will re verse this decision subsequently. It must be re membered, in addition, that by the Home Rul Bill the basis of the Irish franchise is declare to be unalterable for at least three years."

Irish Trade Unionists Support Woman Suffrage

THE Irish Trade Union Congress, meeting i Dublin, passed unanimously a resolution de manding representation for women in the Iris Parliament. "Thus the organized trade union move ment of Ireland," declares the "Common Cause, "has definitely associated itself with the deman that the Amending Home Rule Bill shall includ votes for women."

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A SKETCH OF SYLVIA PANKHURST

[N nature Sylvia Pankhurst is an artist. She was not made for work-a-day struggles. Her work, strongly individualistic, portrays delicate angels and lovely allegorical figures, exquisitely grouped and touched with mystic feeling.

Until last year her most conspicuous service to he English suffrage movement was her famous ook, "The Suffragette," which gives a hurried ut striking story of the militant movement in ngland. The book is not a formal history; it s a series of pictures. "I well remember," she rites of a great meeting in London, "every etail of the scene. In my mind's eye I can learly see the chairman, my mother, with her ale face, her quiet dark clothes, her manner, alm as it always is on great occasions, and her uiet-sounding but far-reaching voice with its laintive minor chords. I can see beside her the trangely diverse group of speakers: Theresa illington in her bright blue dress, strongly built nd up-standing, her bare head crowned with hose brown coils of wonderfully abundant hair. see Keir Hardie, in his rough brown homespun acket, with his deep-set, honest eyes, and his ace full of human kindness, framed by the halo f his silver hair. Then Mrs. Elmy, fragile, elicate and wonderfully sweet, with her face ooking like a tiny bit of finely modeled, finely inted porcelain, her shining dark brown eyes nd her long gray curls. Standing very close to er is Annie Kenney, whose soft bright hair falls oosely from her vivid, sensitive face, and hangs own her back in a long plait, just as she wore in the cotton mill. Over her head she wears gray shawl as she did in Lancashire, and inned to her white blouse is a brilliant red ro-ette, showing her to be one of the marshals of he procession, whilst her dark blue serge skirt ust shows the steel tips of her clogs. How eautiful they are, these two women, as hand lasped in hand they stand before us!—one rich n the mellow sweetness of a ripe old age which rowns a life of long toil for the common good; he other filled with the ardor of a chivalrous outh; both dedicated to a great reform. But ow, Annie Kenney speaks. She stands out, a triking, almost startling figure, against the lackened stone-work of the plinth and speaks ith a voice that cries out for the lost childhood, lighted hopes, and weary, over-burdened lives of he women workers whom she knows so well."

Throughout the whole book one sees that the ovement has been observed by an eye delighted ith beautiful forms and lovely colors and a ind to which all pain and disorder is alien.

Hyde Park Pageant

Much of the beauty of the English movement as been a direct contribution of Sylvia Pankurst. It has not yet been recognized how richy the Suffrage movement, and most particularly he English Suffrage movement, has contributed o the pageantry of public life. Wonderful proessions and open-air meetings have grown in eauty and splendor from year to year. One of he greatest of these demonstrations, held in Hyde Park in 1912, was planned entirely by Sylvia Pankhurst. Platforms set up in Hyde Park were surrounded on three sides by banners, mounted on tall poles. The platforms were connected by great lines of flags and banners, all of clear, simple colors richly massed together. On top of each pole was a red cap of liberty. The bright patches of red lent a defiant significance to the stirring, brilliant scene.

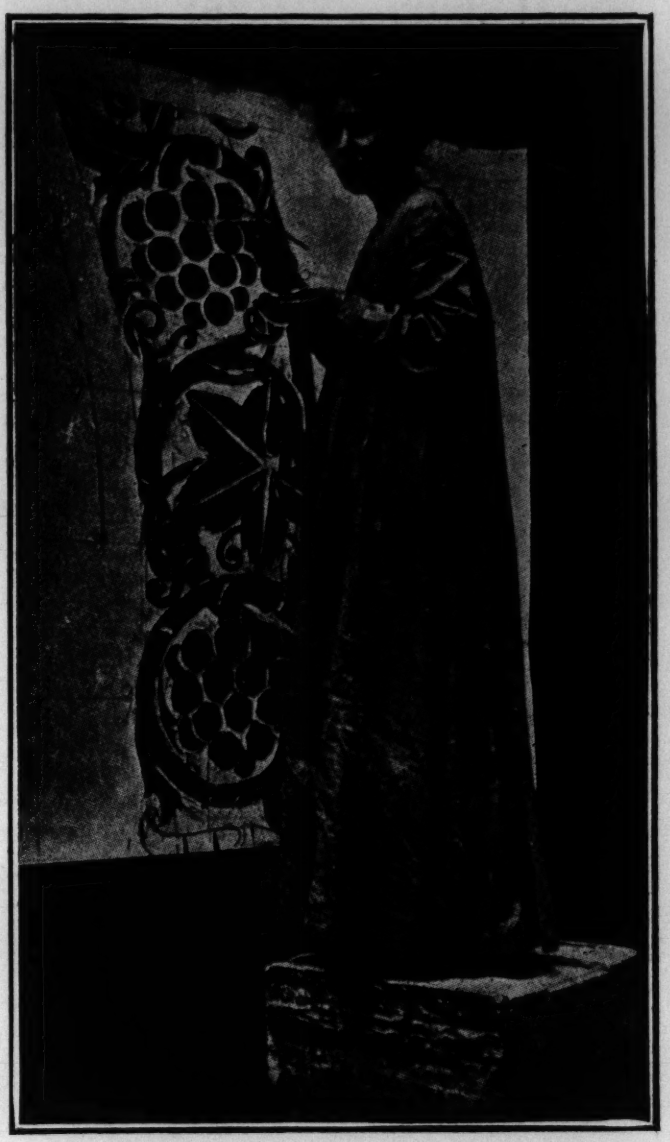
In her own person Sylvia Pankhurst shows little brightness of color. She is pale and very slender. Her clear gray eyes are full of light. Her hair is of a pale, soft brown. She dresses like a Quakeress in sober browns and grays. There is nothing to distinguish her except the extraordinary clear candor of her look, as unconscious as a child's. Her voice is not a strong or strikingly beautiful one, she is not a brilliant speaker, like her mother and sisters; but she is simple, direct and intensely earnest. She reaches her highest effect through a pathetic simplicity that goes straight to the heart. Her great gift to the Suffrage movement of her own country has been her unlimited devotion. There is no effort she is not willing to make, no suffering she is not willing to endure.

The great triumph she obtained last week in forcing from a stubborn Prime Minister consent to receive a deputation of women on the subject of their enfranchisement, was gained by an unflinching determination to die on the street at the door of the House of Commons sooner than submit to the refusal of the ruler of her country to listen to a group of women asking for their own political freedom. It was an act of personal service, planned by herself alone and carried out by herself alone. For although Sylvia Pankhurst has the power of winning the love and confidence of large masses of people, she works by herself to carry out enterprises of her own.

The East End Organization

At the present time she and her East End Army form a left wing of the Suffrage movement in England, independent of any other Suffrage society, although working on the principles adopted by the Woman's Social and Political Union, at whose head stand her mother and her sister Christabel. Sylvia Pankhurst's hope and aim is to arouse the masses of the working people of London to active support of the Suffrage movement. She has an intense love for the people and a great trust in them. She lives herself in the East End and is idolized by the "kind hearts of Bow." Her recent deputation of working women was elected at great mass meetings held in the East End of London and the message that they bore to the Prime Minister had been proposed from the floor of the meeting and passed by overwhelming majorities. Sylvia Pankhurst has behind her thousands of working men. It may be that she will be a decisive factor in overcoming the obstinacy of the Government which has so long refused to listen to the arguments, persuasion, demonstrations and rebellious protests of the women seeking freedom in England.

Lucy Burns.



Sylvia Pankhurst Designing the Decorations for an Exposition in London

New Subscribers

MANY of our friends are sending us in new subscriptions, but as we told you a few weeks ago, we shall not rest content with that. We want that new subscriber you are going to send us.

We publish below the names of friends who have begun to work for an increased circulation.

Members Who Have Secured New Subscribers June 15th to June 22d

Miss Doris Stevens	6
Miss Elsie Hill	1
	— 7
Previously acknowledged in "The Suffragist"	54
	—
Total	61

Elizabeth C. Harris,
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Senate Resolution 130, and House Resolution 1

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States extending the right of suffrage to women.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, namely:

"ARTICLE .—SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

"SEC. 2. Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article."

HISTORY OF AMENDMENT

Introduced:

In the Senate: April 7, 1913, by Senator George E. Chamberlain, of Oregon.

In the House: April 7, 1913, by Representative Frank W. Mondell, of Wyoming.

Referred:

In the Senate: April 7, 1913, to the Woman Suffrage Committee.

In the House: April 7, 1913, to the Judiciary Committee.

Reported:

In the Senate: June 13, 1913, favorable report.

In the House: May 5, 1914. Reported without recommendation.

Discussed:

In the Senate: July 31, 1913, twenty-two Senators in favor, three opposing.

September 18, 1913, Senator Wesley L. Jones, of Washington, demanded immediate action.

On January 21, 1914, Senator Ashurst of Arizona, delivered a speech urging the passage of the Amendment.

Made unfinished business, March 2, 1914. Debated almost continuously from March 2d to March 19th.

Voted Upon:

In the Senate: March 19, thirty-five Senators in favor, thirty-four opposed, failing by eleven of the necessary two-thirds vote.

Reintroduced:

In the Senate: March 20, 1914, by Senator Bristow, of Kansas.

Reported:

In the Senate: April 7, favorable report.

Present Status:

In the Senate: On Calendar of Senate.
In the House: On Calendar of House.

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND SUFFRAGE

THIS week the Democratic Party will again be brought face to face with woman suffrage. In two ways it will be confronted with this subject. On June 30th, the deputation of club women to the President will put the question squarely before the leader of the Party. On the following day it will be put before the powerful Rules Committee of the House—a committee which is one of the principal parts of the machinery by which the Party wields its control over Congress.

The attention of Suffragists the whole country over is centered, this week, upon the Democratic Party. From all quarters of the land, women are anxiously waiting to see what stand it will take, as revealed by the answer of the President to the request that he give his support to the Suffrage cause, and by the answer of the Rules Committee to the plea that it provide time for the discussion of the Suffrage Amendment in the House.

We have heard much of the impotence of the President and much also of the impotence of the Rules Committee. The President has told us that he cannot act without the instruction of his Party as expressed through the convention platform. Repeatedly the Rules Committee has told us that it also is unable to act without similar instruction, as given through the Democratic caucus.

Probably, however, we shall hear nothing more of these excuses for inaction. The President, as we have pointed out before, has just displayed, in the Panama Tolls case, his willingness to proceed in opposition to the platform declarations. The Rules Committee has revealed its readiness to act without waiting for caucus directions, by its recent report making the conservation measures privileged in the House, although no caucus had met to consider that subject. Moreover, the assurance given by Chairman Henry to the West Virginia delegation that the Rules Committee would report the Suffrage resolution indicates that his committee will no longer plead inability to act on that question.

But in insisting on the power and the re sponsibility of the Party, both the Presider and the Rules Committee are undoubtedly cal ing attention to a very important fact whic cannot be too often emphasized.

We all know that the Democratic Party in complete control of the Government, bein in possession of the Presidential chair an both Houses of Congress. We realize that fc any important measure to go through Cor gress it must receive the backing of this Part That is the reason we are asking again an again that the Party take up our measure; tha is the reason we are making repeated ap peals to the Party leaders. These leaders car not, however, shift the responsibility fror themselves to the "Party," for with them, a its leaders, lies the responsibility for wha the Party does or does not do. The Part leaders, by far the most powerful amon whom is the President, form the Party polic which is carried out through the machin ery of the caucus, the Rules Committee, th Ways and Means Committee and the othe important committees which are under thei complete control. These leaders are influ enced, of course, by previous party declara tions, but until another convention come around, they are practically the Party, an with them is the responsibility for its record

We appreciate the truth of President Wil son's and Mr. Henry's statement that i the hands of their Party lies the fat of our amendment at the present time. W wish to point out, however, that it is they, wit their colleagues, who represent the Party an who decide on the stand the Party shall take o our question. Whether they decide formall by the caucus to put through the Suffrag amendment or whether they come to such decision informally and carry it out by mean of their control over the committees, is of n importance to Suffragists. We are looking to the result, and by the result must the Party and its leaders be judged. With the Presiden and the Rules Committee is the responsibilit for determining the attitude of the Party to ward Suffrage at the present moment. Thei action this week will form an important chap ter of the Party record.

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DEPUTATION TO THE PRESIDENT

AS the procession of club women wends its way to the historic White House on Tuesday next, they will themselves be making a thrilling piece of history for future generations of women to ponder. Following so swiftly upon the endorsement of the Federation and with many of the deputation fresh from the remarkable scene at Chicago, they will march with a spirit and fervor impossible under less dramatic circumstances.

President Wilson has spoken to almost every type of woman in previous deputations. He has been face to face with the extremes of society, and he must have felt the deep import of this wonderful modern movement which binds all together in a common cause and does not take "No" for an answer. In his speech accepting the Presidential nomination, Mr. Wilson said: "Should I be entrusted with the great office of President, I would seek counsel wherever it could be had upon free terms." The President will discover that the women of America are bent upon taking him at his word. Their terms are free; they are eager to give him counsel; to show him that this cannot be a Democracy with half the people still in political bondage. No class of citizens in America is more alive to the nation's needs, more conscious of the high responsibility which self-government entails, than the club women of the land.

The program for the day includes a mass meeting at the Public Library, at which short speeches will be made by prominent club women. The deputation will then proceed to the President. In the evening Representative and Mrs. Kent will give a garden party at their home in honor of the visiting club women. Mrs. Kent was for many years a prominent member of the Reform Department of the Chicago Woman's Club, the most influential body of women in the middle west. On her removal to California she at once took an active part in the work of the Tamalpais Woman's Club at Kentfield, serving that organization as president.

Mrs. Harvey W. Wiley
Leader of the Deputation

Delegates will come from many States to swell the large contingent from the District of Columbia. Especially large delegations are expected from Pennsylvania and Maryland.

Already many prominent club women have signified a desire to take part in this deputation to the President, among them Mrs. Charles S. Thomas of Colorado, wife of Senator Thomas, Mrs. Jenness Miller, Mrs. W. F. Hancock, auditor of the Woman's National Democratic League and president of the District Section, Mrs. William Kent, Mrs. Edward Keating, wife of the Colorado Congressman, Mrs. Nina E. Allender, prominent in art club circles, Mrs. Gilson Gardner of the Drama League of the District of Columbia, Mrs. J. W. Bryan, wife of Representative Bryan of Washington, Mrs. George A. Armes, president of the Women's Democratic Club of the District of Columbia, Miss Mary Powell, Mrs. Mary Howard, Mrs. C. F. Armstrong, Mrs. Rose H. French of California, Mrs. Edward Clark of the Twentieth Century Club, Mrs. J. C. Kelton, Mrs. Eugene Stevens, Miss Brooke Bright, Mrs. Eleanor Warner, Mrs. Clara Neleigh, head of Neighborhood House Settlement, Mrs. Thomas W. Sidwell, president of the Twentieth Century Club of Washington, and Mrs. J. A. Falconer, wife of Representative Falconer of Washington.

SENATOR PITTMAN'S POSITION

MISS ANNE MARTIN, president of the Nevada Equal Franchise Society, has addressed the following letter to United States Senator Pittman in response to the explanation Senator Pittman made to the women of Nevada through the press of the State in regard to his attitude toward the Bristow-Mondell amendment enfranchising women.

To Senator Key Pittman,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

My Dear Senator Pittman:

In reply to your recent public letter addressed to the women of Nevada, who wrote asking you to support the Bristow-Mondell suffrage amendment to the National Constitution, may I point out a few facts?

* * * * * *

You object to the Bristow-Mondell amendment as an invasion of States' rights, and then you state your intention of supporting an amendment which will authorize an unprecedented invasion of States' rights, the forcing on every State constitution in the United States, by national enactment, of an initiative and referendum provision!

You ask us to believe in your sincerity as a Suffragist. We do. But we cannot believe in your consistency. Is it not inconsistent to support the Shaffroth amendment (which will delay indefinitely the national enactment of woman suffrage), on the grounds you offer, when the Shafroth amendment is based upon the most far-reaching invasion of States' rights ever suggested in a national amendment?

Nevada Suffragists have confidence in your sincerity and your staunch support of equal suffrage in the present Nevada campaign for the State amendment, Senator Pittman. Your personal letters and assurances, your speeches in the Nevada campaign of 1912, and your published utterances in the Senate of the United States convince us of this.

But we are concerned at your change of attitude on the national amendment. We have letters on file at State headquarters in which you promise your support to the long delayed act of justice to the women of the United States.

In your letter of August 16th, 1913, to Mrs. Kennedy, a member of our State Executive Committee, you write: "I take pleasure in calling your attention to the fact that I supported on the floor of the Senate the resolution to amend the Constitution of the United States, granting equal franchise to women."

The Congressional Record of July 31st, 1913, p. 3304, reports you as speaking for the amendment as follows:

"Mr. President: I have the honor to present on behalf of the women of Nevada, petitions in support of the joint resolution.

"While I do not intend to make any argument in support of it, as I do not believe it is required, and because there are others who can more ably discuss the matter, I cannot refrain from stating that the men of my State believe women should have the right to vote. We realize that the purification of the administration of our government is the most important question before the people today. We believe that the absolute and unrestricted enfranchisement of women will do more to purify our government than all of the corrupt-practice bills that can be enacted into law.

"On two separate occasions the legislature of my State has passed almost unanimously a resolution amending the constitution so as to grant to women the unrestricted and absolute franchise in the State. I feel that I am able to say that at the next election the men of the State will almost unanimously confirm the action of the legislature. I ask that the petitions be referred to the Committee on Woman Suffrage."

This amendment which you supported last July was exactly the same as the present Bristow-Mondell amendment known among Suffragists as the Anthony amendment, due to the fact that Susan B. Anthony drafted it in 1874. It has been supported by the National American Woman Suffrage Association for forty years.

With the earnest hope that you will again see your way to support the national amendment, which will give freedom to all the women of our country, believe me,

Sincerely yours,
(Signed) **Anne H. Martin.**
State Headquarters.

Advisory Council

AN Advisory Council has been formed to support and reinforce the work of the Congressional Union in behalf of the constitutional amendment enfranchising women.

In organizing the council, the executive committee of the Union has enlisted the co-operation and personal interest of women throughout the country prominently identified with political, educational and reform movements. The cordiality with which these representative women have accepted the invitation to serve indicates the rapid growth and present strength of the sentiment in favor of the national work in behalf of woman suffrage.

Mrs. Eunice Dana-Brannan, Treasurer of the Woman's Political Union of New York, was until recently opposed to the idea of a constitutional amendment, believing that the States should come in, one by one, as a result of the work of the State associations. Last May she visited Washington and witnessed the great demonstration in support of the Bristow-Mondell resolution, and before her return to New York declared herself heart and soul in sympathy with the aims and methods of the Congressional Union. Mrs. Brannan is a daughter of the late Charles A. Dana, editor of the New York Sun, and the wife of Dr. Brannan, of Bellevue and allied hospitals.

Mrs. Florence Kelly, secretary of the National Consumers' League, writes: "I am wholly converted, glad and proud to serve on the Advisory Council." Miss Lavinia Dock, secretary of the International Council of Nurses and Professor Lucy M. Salmon, of Vassar, declared themselves willing and glad to help, and Mrs. Frederic C. Howe wrote: "I shall be pleased to be on the Advisory Council of the Union, as I am heartily with you in your splendid work."

Mrs. John Jay White, who has been and is one of the most active and valued members of the Union, promptly replied: "I will be very pleased to be a member of the Advisory Council and will hold myself in readiness to do any work I may be called on to do."

Mrs. White has on more than one occasion opened her beautiful Washington home to Suffragists. She gave a tea in honor of the New Jersey deputation to the President last autumn, and entertained Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst on the occasion of her visit to Washington in December when she delivered a lecture at the Columbia Theatre.

The Advisory Council will meet for the first time at the home of Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, in Newport, where a conference of suffrage workers will be held early in August.

Others who have accepted invitations to serve as members of the council are Senator Helen Ring Robinson, of Colorado; Mrs. Marsden Perry, of Rhode Island; Mrs. Sophie Meredith, vice-president of the Virginia Suffrage Association; Mrs. Glendower Evans, of Boston; Mrs. Frank Cothren, vice-president of the Woman Suffrage Party of Brooklyn; Mrs. William L. Colt, of New York, and Mrs. Inez Milholland Boissevain.

Secretary Daniels and Suffrage

AT the recent celebration of Flag Day in Washington, Secretary Daniels of the United States Navy, in his speech on the history of the flag, stated his belief that the day was rapidly approaching when our flag would represent the freedom of women as well as of men. He referred to the important part that women have played in the history of the flag and said that he "often thought that Betsy Ross was the original woman Suffragist."

Mitchell Palmer and Suffrage

Pennsylvania Women Appeal to Him for Aid

REPRESENTATIVE A. Mitchell Palmer, of Pennsylvania is being urged by the women of his State to use his power as one of the leaders of the Democratic Party in Congress, to secure the passage of the Bristow-Mondell amendment before this session adjourns.

Led by Mrs. Anna Lowenberg of Philadelphia, women prominent in the equal suffrage movement in Pennsylvania have attended the meetings of labor organizations, clubs, and other bodies, and explained the reasons why Mr. Palmer's active assistance in behalf of the suffrage measure was urgently desired by the women whom Mr. Palmer claims to represent in Congress.

The result has been that resolutions adopted at such meetings have been pouring in upon Representative Palmer, in addition to personal letters and telegrams from his constituents, calling upon him to support the Mondell resolution in all possible ways.

As a representative of the factory workers of Philadelphia, Miss Anna McCue called on Representative Palmer last Saturday, in the interest of the Mondell resolution. Mr. Palmer assured her he was "already doing all he could for the amendment, and would continue to do so."

He added that the measure would probably come up the 1st of July.

"That is only probably? You are not certain?" asked Miss McCue.

"Nothing is certain here;" answered Mr. Palmer, "the two measures, suffrage and prohibition, are linked together and if one comes up I think the other will."

"You said that you must ignore suffrage because it was not on the caucus program," said Miss McCue, "and then you brought up conservation; how was that?"

Mr. Palmer smilingly replied, "There wasn't as much dynamite behind conservation as there is behind suffrage and the liquor question."

Mr. Palmer ended by assuring her again that she could tell the people of Pennsylvania that he was working for the amendment and would continue to do so. He deprecated the amount of influence he was supposed to possess with the powerful Rules Committee, and said he was a very unimportant member of his party.

Speaker's Daughter Joins Union

DURING the past week Miss Genevieve Clark, daughter of Champ Clark, Speaker of the House of Representatives, has joined the Congressional Union. Other new members are Mrs. Grace Osborn Edwards, head of the Associated Charities of Dayton, Ohio; Mrs. William Neil King, former vice-president of the Suffrage Association of Columbus, Ohio; Miss Florence Sherwood of Chicago, an organizer of the Women's Trade Union League; Mrs. J. B. Thresher, vice-president of the Dayton and Montgomery County Woman Suffrage Association, and Miss Carrie Flarida, organizer of the same association.

Campaign in Nevada

MISS MABEL VERNON, Congressional Union organizer, who is at present at work in Nevada assisting Miss Anne Martin, writes:

"I am now in charge of State Headquarters during Miss Martin's absence in California, where she will remain until July first at least. I am continuing the press work and the canvass of Reno begun a few weeks ago, which is showing a wonderfully favorable sentiment for suffrage.

"Last week I had the opportunity of addressing fifty members of the Ladies of the Maccabees at a tea given at the home of Mrs. Maude Gassaway, a member of the Reno Suffrage Society, and found them an extremely sympathetic audience. On Saturday night we had one of the best open-air meetings that I have held since I have been in Nevada. There must have been three hundred people who listened for two hours, and judging from the expressions of opinion when questions were asked, practically all the crowd was in favor of giving women the suffrage.

"I have just returned to Reno from Lovelock, where the Suffrage Society, which organized immediately after my visit there a few weeks ago, held a public meeting last night. Mrs. Mark Walser, the president, presided and made her first public speech. I made the 'address of the evening,' telling something of the work for the federal amendment in connection with my plea for suffrage for Nevada women. The audience was not very large, but some of the most prominent men and women of Lovelock were there, whose influence will mean a great deal in the town.

"Letters and resolutions from Nevada have been sent to every member of the Rules Committee.

"Preparations are going forward for a Suffrage demonstration in Reno on July Fourth. The Suffragists are planning a beautiful float for the big parade that is to be held here. Young girls dressed in white Grecian robes will represent the ten enfranchised States. Each girl will carry a yellow banner bearing the name of the State she represents. In the centre will stand Liberty, with Nevada kneeling before her praying for the political freedom of Nevada women. Beside the float carrying garlands of flowers will walk an escort of girls. The float will be drawn by six horses decorated with white and yellow. Mrs. S. W. Belford, wife of a prominent lawyer of Reno, is the chairman on arrangements. The Suffragists will hold open air meetings in the park and along the main street when the parade is over."

Petitions to Congress

IN the House of Representatives on June 20, Representative Henry Bruckner of New York presented the "Petition of the Women Physicians' Branch of the Political Equality League of Brooklyn, N. Y., and the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Schenectady, N. Y., favoring the Bristow-Mondell resolution enfranchising women."

On the same day Representative Stephen M. Sparkman of Florida presented the "Petition of Mrs. L. K. Paul of Clearwater, Fla., favoring equal suffrage for women."—Congressional Record, June 20.

Treasurer's Note

WE are at the beginning of our Summer Campaign for the Bristow-Mondell Amendment. Plans have been carefully laid and enthusiastic workers are ready to carry them out. But money also is essential to effective work, for there are all the unavoidable expenses of railway fares for speakers, rent of halls, and purchase of literature and banners. The May 2d demonstration, which necessitated the sending of our organizers into almost every State, and the May 9th procession in Washington have totally depleted our treasury. We urge women in all sections of the country to give us their support in this summer work. All will benefit by the passage of the amendment. All are needed to help with money, work and personal sacrifice. We appeal to each reader of the Suffragist to send $2 toward the expenses of the campaign. Two dollars from every reader would insure a fund sufficient to make the undertaking a brilliant success. Will you not help?

All cheques should be made payable to the Congressional Union.

Abby Scott Baker,
Treasurer of the Congressional Union.

Contributions Toward $50,000 Fund for Securing the Passage of the Federal Suffrage Amendment

(Fund opened December 7, 1912. Donations, membership fees and tickets are here listed; receipts from the purely business departments of "The Suffragist" and the Literature Committee not being included.)

List of Contributions from June 10th to June 17th, 1914

Miss Helen Burns	$25.00
National Council of Women Voters	50.00
Mrs. George H. Day	5.00
Mrs. Chas. S. Thomas	5.00
Miss Katherine R. Fisher	1.00
Eleanor Carey	2.00
Miss Dorothy Kirchwey	.85
Mrs. Kate Boeckh	2.00
Suffrage Parade Committee of Minneapolis	100.00
Kent-Menzel Circus (Per Sherman Kent)	4.31
Mrs. Mary Morris Lockwood	10.00
Mrs. Harry Yerger	2,00
Miss Irene Heyliger	2.00
Mrs. Kate Wendell Townsend	5.00
Anonymous	.17
Miss Anne M. Cummins	2.00
Mrs. Olive Hasbrouck	2.00
Delaware Headquarters (Per Mrs. Allender)	6.89
Miss Martha Hovenden	2.00
Anonymous	1.00
Collection	.35
Membership fees	2.50
Sale of tickets	4.29
Total	$235.36
Previously acknowledged in "The Suffragist"	35,433.32
Total to June 17, 1914	$35,668.68

FOR 'tis a woman's duty to exert
Her utmost efforts in a woman's cause."
Euripides.

HOLIDAY CAMPAIGN

Headquarters, Newport, Rhode Island
Organizer, Miss Doris Stevens

MEMBERS and friends of the Congressional Union are entering with splendid enthusiasm into the summer campaign in behalf of the constitutional amendment, which will sweep up and down the Atlantic Coast, over the Blue Ridge and Allegheny Mountains, through the Great Lakes region and to the Pacific Coast.

Everywhere the progress of the suffrage movement will be explained by trained speakers and organizers of the Union, and actively supported by volunteers who have pledged themselves, their summer homes and their automobiles to the holiday campaign work.

Miss C. B. McKnight has sent word that she will assist Mrs. Goode and Miss Edith Goode, who are in charge of Suffrage activities at Woodstock, Vermont. Miss McKnight is now arranging a drawing room meeting to introduce the subject among the residents of the summer colony.

Offers of personal help and hospitality to Suffrage workers have been received from Mrs. Rose Berrell, of Westport, Connecticut, who assisted in organizing the procession in Washington on May 9th. Mrs. Natalie B. Ells, who is spending the summer at the Grenville Arms, Bay Head, New Jersey, has also volunteered her assistance, and Mrs. Jeannette S. French, of Pawtucket, Rhode Island, has offered to secure new members, and to aid in all other possible ways.

Mrs. Howard Boyle, of Philadelphia, will do organization work in and about Pocono, where she will spend the next two months. Mrs. Boyle is planning a house to house canvass to bring the people in touch with the rapid progress of the Suffrage movement during the past year, and to enlist their aid. She will distribute literature, address out door meetings, and wherever possible organize Suffrage clubs.

Mrs. Jessie Hardy Stubbs will go from Norfolk, where she will conduct a series of street meetings, to Culpeper, Virginia, where she will be one of the speakers at the Horse Show. This will be the first appearance of a Suffrage speaker at the famous "Meets," Tournaments, and Horse Shows of Virginia.

Mrs. Minnie E. Brooke will address an open air meeting this week in Rockville, Maryland, the arrangements for which have been made by Miss Molly Sewall. From Morehead City, North Carolina, Mrs. W. B. H. Blandford has written to offer the hospitality of her home to an organizer, who will be sent South to conduct a campaign of education in that State.

In the West

WITH these valued offers of assistance, the work planned for the Atlantic Coast region is certain to be even more successful than was originally hoped to be possible. The cordial reception of the summer campaign idea has caused the Union to plan its extension by sending an organizer to the Great Lakes region, with headquarters at Lake Minnetonka, and another to Racine, Wisconsin, where the Reverend Olympia Brown, president of the Federal Woman's Equality League, will extend hospitality and personal assistance.

Miss Marie Trueman, of Detroit, has written that she will help the work planned for Michigan. Offers of assistance in the Pacific Coast campaign are being received by Mrs. William Kent, who will have charge of the work in California.

Miss Mabel Vernon, the Congressional Union organizer who is assisting Miss Anne Martin in the Suffrage campaign in Nevada, is planning an automobile trip which will include the summer resorts of that State. She has already covered the mining districts besides speaking in the principal towns and cities.

Wherever possible, mass meetings will be held on July 4th, and plans for a meeting at Chautauqua, New York, and at Siasconset, Massachusetts, are now going forward under the direction of Miss Emily Carr and Mrs. Alfred Barry, who have charge of the suffrage work at those points.

Miss Elsie Hill, of the Executive Committee of the Union, has assumed charge of the Congressional Union headquarters at Wilmington, and will conduct the work in Delaware. The Wilmington headquarters have been for the last few months in charge of Mrs. Bayard Hilles, during the absence of Miss Vernon. Miss Hill is planning a Suffrage campaign for Delaware which will cover the beaches and other resort places of that State.

Miss Mary Brennan will return to Washington on Monday from the hike through the Maryland mountains organized by the Just Government League, and will begin at once her preparations for the opening of headquarters at Atlantic City, from which point she will direct the suffrage campaign at the South Atlantic Coast resorts. The North Atlantic Coast campaign will open July 1st, at Newport, where the headquarters work will be conducted by Miss Doris Stevens, with the co-operation and assistance of Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, who is taking charge of the entire work in Rhode Island.

Work in Ohio

MISS DORIS STEVENS of the Congressional Union spent the past week campaigning in Ohio, where Suffragists are just completing the securing of 138,000 signatures to their initiative petition. While in Columbus she held noon meetings at various factories and at the Ohio State University. Every night open-air meetings were held on the beautiful and spacious State House grounds in Columbus, where people from all over Ohio were assembled for the Home Products Exposition. This series of open-air meetings culminated in a grand rally on Friday night, when Miss Florence Sherwood, organizer of the Woman's Trade Union League of Chicago, and Miss Stevens addressed the largest meeting of the week.

On Saturday Miss Stevens spoke at a luncheon in Dayton given in her honor. Great interest was manifested in the work of the Congressional Union. Saturday night she opened the out-door campaign in that city with a large street meeting.

In addition to continual speaking, Miss Stevens interviewed Governor Cox and other politicians asking their support for the Ohio and the national campaigns.

Committee of One Hundred

ON Tuesday afternoon, June 23, Mrs. William Kent of California served afternoon tea for the committee of one hundred of which she is chairman, in the garden of her Washington home at 1925 F Street. This committee was formed early in January to raise money for the headquarters of the Congressional Union in Washington. The tea was designed to bring the members together once more before the vacation season scatters them for the summer.

From Kansas to Kentucky

By Matilda Hall Gardner

CERTAIN Congressmen when asked to support the Bristow-Mondell amendment, answer that they believe in suffrage: that is, they are willing that the women of their own State be enfranchised, but they also believe that one State should not attempt to enforce its views upon another.

"For instance," says a Congressman, "why should Arizona be permitted to coerce Alabama? Why should Kansas be allowed to force her convictions upon Kentucky?"

If the Congressman deplores what he depicts as "an attempt to force upon a large number of women the burden and responsibility of the ballot," then indeed must he be deeply moved by a form of violence constantly practiced by one State upon another; that is, the disenfranchisement of people who are not only fully qualified to exercise the right of franchise, but have exercised that right with credit to the community and the country. It is possible that the Congressman has not been aware of this injustice, for it is not applied to men.

Consider the case of John and Jane.

John and Jane, and young John too, lived in a town in Kansas. When young John was almost old enough to vote, some of Jane's Kentucky kin died and left her a farm. They moved to Kentucky and there young John promptly looked up the voting requirements. He found that a residence of one year in the State was necessary; six months in the county and sixty days in the precinct. Then young John had to tell his mother that Kentucky had taken away her right to the ballot and classed her with the idiots and insane. Jane couldn't believe it. She appealed to a neighbor and old-time friend. The Judge had known Jane when she was a baby and liked to tell her what a fine woman her mother was and how well she had managed the old farm when she was left alone.

"Do you mean to tell me you are not going to let me vote here?" cried Jane. "Why, I was born here! If I can vote in Kansas for the President of the United States—and the United States takes in Kentucky too, you know, Judge— why can't I vote here?"

The Judge was aghast at Jane's demand. She had been such a pretty baby. He reminded Jane how fortunate she was to be so well protected by her husband and son.

"But they can't protect me from this State," said Jane. "Kentucky has taken away my right to vote. Why do you let John vote?"

To which the Judge replied: "Why it wouldn't be right to keep John from voting."

"What is the difference?" asked Jane. "Didn't we both get our right to vote in Kansas, and didn't we both move here? Why can John vote?"

The Judge exclaimed: "Why, honey, John's a man!"

The Judge was sorry for Jane, for he thought Jane was a mighty attractive woman, and a smart woman, too, in spite of her queer ideas, so he talked to some of the men in the county and they clubbed together and bought Jane a nice little Kentucky pedestal. The Judge made a splendid presentation speech and Jane thanked them all and said she would try it, and she did, but she found it very tiresome climbing up and down so much. The Judge was disappointed, but he told Jane he had been looking up election laws and he discovered that Jane could vote in school elections, although none of the ladies ever did. Jane thanked him, but she said John and she had decided to go back to Kansas. But before Jane left she gave the nice little Kentucky pedestal to her nearest neighbor. This woman managed her own farm, because her husband was an invalid and she was keeping boarders that summer so her boy could go back to college. The woman was mighty grateful for even a second-hand pedestal. She said to Jane that she had to work so hard, and of course no one would give her a new one. And then she asked Jane a lot of questions about Kansas.

Suffrage in the South

LESS than six months ago, it was the proud boast of members of Congress from South Carolina that there was no suffrage sentiment in that portion of the land of cotton, at least. What emotion may be filling their breasts at this moment it would be hard to conjecture. Mrs. Henry Martin of Columbia spent last week at the Capitol and devoted considerable time in presenting some very interesting facts to the South Carolina delegation. No more ardent and alert Suffragist has ever set foot inside the Congressional Union headquarters at Washington than Mrs. Martin. Her enthusiasm is infectious, her zeal untiring.

Prior to February of this year there had never been a Suffrage organization in the whole State of South Carolina. Members of Congress from that State could truthfully say there was no demand in their home State for the extension of the franchise to women, because that demand had never crystalized into definite form. With the organization of a Suffrage League at Spartansburg, in February of this year, under the leadership of Mrs. John Gary Evans of that city, a movement was inaugurated which has spread all over the State. In March came the league at Columbia, organized in the home of Mrs. Martin. Around her rallied the ablest women of the city of Columbia, and within four months this league alone has enrolled two hundred and twenty-five of the leading citizens among its members, with one of the most successful physicians of the city, Dr. Jane Bruce Guignard, as president.

Mrs. Martin writes: "On May 15th, at the close of the Federation of Women's Clubs' meeting, the Equal Suffrage League of South Carolina was founded, with three city leagues and seventeen members at large scattered over the State. Mrs. M. T. Coleman of Abbeville, the retiring head of the Federation of Women's Clubs, was elected president. Since the formation of the State League, Greenfield has come into line, now making five city leagues with a combined membership of 400."

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Program of the Week

Washington, D. C.

Saturday, June 27—Open-air meeting, Ninth and E. Street, 8 P. M. Speakers, Miss Doris Stevens and Mrs. Gilson Gardner.

Monday, June 29—Open-air meeting, Tenth and D Streets, 8 P. M. Speakers, Mrs. Jessie Hardy Stubbs, Miss Anna McCue and Miss Virginia Arnold.

Tuesday, June 30—Deputation of Club Women to see President Wilson.

Garden Party—Home of Mrs. William Kent, 1925 F Street, 8 P. M.

Wednesday, July 1—Open-air meeting, Tenth and D Streets, 8 P. M. Speakers, Miss Edith Hanzche and Miss Annis Salsbury.

Thursday, July 2—Open-air meeting, Seventh and H Streets, 8 P. M. Speakers, Miss Alice Paul and Mrs. Minnie E. Brooke.

Friday, July 3—Open-air meeting, Fourteenth and Kenyon Streets, 8 P. M. Speakers, Miss Lucy Burns and Mr. Gilson Gardner.

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